FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 AUGUST 1983

Lebanon

Mediation Efforts — Syria agreed to review the Lebanese-Israeli agreement "clause by clause" after Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met with Richard Fairbanks, assistant to U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane, according to a U.S. official in Beirut cited by Cairo radio. Syrian and U.S. legal experts will meet in Damascus to examine the "legal aspects" of the withdrawal agreement and will then present their conclusions to Khaddam, Jerusalem radio noted.

Reaction to Arens Visit — Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan protested the 16 August visit of Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens to Beirut and his meetings with Phalangist leaders by canceling all appointments and remaining at home, thus forcing President Amin al-Jumayyil to postpone the weekly Cabinet meeting, Beirut radio and Radio Monte Carlo reported. Cabinet sources cited by AFP denied that Al-Wazzan had resigned. A Damascus radio commentary asserted that Arens intended to pressure the Lebanese regime into cooperating with the Israeli "occupation," while an editorial in the Syrian paper *Al-Ba'th* cited by the radio denounced the visit as part of a plan to impose a "contract of submission" on Lebanon and to ensure "absolute U.S. hegemony."

Arens on Withdrawal — Defense Minister Moshe Arens told a Knesset committee that Lebanese fears that the withdrawal will lead to partitioning the country are hindering any cooperation with the IDF, Jerusalem radio stated. Israel would like to see the Phalangists and Druze in the Ash-Shuf come to a political arrangement but this is not a precondition for the withdrawal, the minister added, according to a related IDF Radio report.

Israeli POW Negotiations — Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad rejected appeals for information on Israeli POW's in Syria, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu told Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in Bucharest, according to the Israeli paper *Ma'ariv*. Nevertheless, Romania will continue to pursue the issue of the POW's held by the PLO and Syria, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei promised Shamir in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio. Speaking in Tel Aviv, Israeli Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi reiterated Israel's readiness to start negotiations anywhere on exchanging the POW's, the radio stated.

PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Kuwait on 17 August, KUNA reported. In a statement to journalists on his arrival, 'Arafat said that "so far nothing has happened" in the PLO conciliation committee's talks in Damascus. According to a later KUNA report, 'Arafat met with Kuwaiti Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah and informed him of the conciliation committee's activities.

Quoting a committee member in Damascus, KUNA said the possibility of a meeting between the committee and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will be discussed in the delegation's second round of talks with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam on 18 August.

AFP reported from Tripoli that five leading members of the PFLP-General command are rebelling against their leader, Ahmad Jibril, because he wants to "break up" the PLO. AFP added that the five breakaway leaders together with five others in Damascus have formed a "Provisional Command Committee" which claims the support of 75 percent of the organization's forces. In a 17 August statement broadcast by North Lebanon Voice of Palestine radio, the Provisional Command Committee emphasized that the PLO is the "only legitimate representative" of the Palestinian people and that attempts to undermine this representation will be firmly resisted.

Kuwait

KUNA cited an "official Foreign Ministry source" as saying that Kuwait rejected Brandon Grove's nomination as the new U.S. ambassador because he had served as consul general in "occupied Jerusalem." The source added that the decision was "not directed against Grove personally" and is not meant to harm relations with the United States, KUNA reported.

Israel

A Foreign Ministry statement, reported by Jerusalem television, "expressed amazement" at the U.S. announcement that East Jerusalem is occupied territory. Jerusalem Major Teddy Kollek was quoted by Jerusalem radio as saying that such U.S. pronouncements will only enhance the Arabs' illusion that Jerusalem will be repartitioned one day.

Libya

Chad Conflict — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi confirmed that he met with French lawyer Roland Dumas — who is also a personal friend of French President Francois Mitterrand — before leaving Tripoli for Tunisia, Paris radio said.

Meanwhile, *Le Monde* reported that 2,000 French soldiers will be in Chad by "the end of the week," with the total number possibly rising to 3,000, according to AFP.

Al-Qadhdhafi on Israeli Reactor — Arabs should destroy the Israeli nuclear reactor in Dimona which has been producing nuclear warheads, Al-Qadhdhafi told the Society of Young Tunisian Lawyers in a speech reported by Voice of Greater Arab

Homeland radio. The Arab nation has the right to destroy the reactor just as Israel destroyed the Iraqi reactor near Baghdad, the Libyan leader asserted.

Iraq

INA reported that Egypt and Iraq have signed joint minutes on an agreement to settle all suspended financial and banking affairs and to facilitate the transfer of funds to Egyptians working in Iraq. In a statement to MENA following his return from talks in Iraq, Egyptian Economy Minister Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id said the political leaderships in Egypt and Iraq have succeeded "in surmounting all obstacles impeding the normalization of relations between the two countries."

Pakistan

The civil disobedience campaign against Ziaul Haq's military regime, launched 14 August by the MRD, is continuing, AFP reported. Violent clashes took place in Dadu, Sind Province. AFP also reported demonstrations in Hyderabad City, Badin, and Nawabshah. Two MRD leaders were arrested in Karachi and the acting head of the Pakistani secular opposition has been detained. During the demonstrations, public buildings were burned and "scores" of demonstrators were arrested, AFP added.

Afghanistan

Army and sarandoy units aided by party activists, security forces, and revolution guards attacked rebel bases in the Kakh-e Jabar subdistrict, southeast of the capital, Kabul radio announced. The operation started 13 August, a related CTK correspondent's report added, and government forces have seized five large rebel arms depots.

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Kabul Reports on Fighting Southeast of Capital

LD171736 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] A large quantity of weapons and equipment were seized from the agents of world-devouring U.S. imperialism in the course of operations launched by units of the Army and sarandoy, security forces, party activists, DYOA members, and revolution guards to wipe out counterrevolutionary elements in the Kahk-e Jabar subdistrict [10 km southeast of the seat of government in Kabul], Bagrami District, Kabul Province.

According to a BAKHTAR report, so far, some 8 new 3-star Egyptian missiles; 4 sets of communication units; 13 12.7-mm Chinese, Egyptian, and American [as heard] DSH K's; 6 American mortars; 3 recoilless guns; 400 American handgrenades; 2 rocket launchers; 20 automatic rifles; 40 Lee Enfield .303 rifles; 140 American antitank grenades; 260 Egyptian and Italian antitank mines; 180 American and Italian antipersonnel mines; DSH K spare parts; 800 assorted mines; 6 (? gas) masks; 200 mortar mines [as heard]; over 500,000 rounds of assorted ammunition; and a large quantity of explosives and propaganda leaflets have been seized from dozens of stores of the enemies of the homeland and revolution. Six of these criminals' weapons and equipment depots have also been destroyed.

The Band-e Amir-e Ghazi Canal, which had irrigated some 10,000 jerib land in the subdistrict and was destroyed by the enemies of the people and revolution, was reactivated during the operation.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that (Ni'amatollah), candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee and head of Central Zone, accompanied by the Kabul provincial party committee secretary and the governor of Kabul, visited the operation site and expressed thanks for the activities of the Armed Forces staff who have taken active part.

The BAKHTAR reporter cited a spokesman for the operation as saying that the selfless and unreserved cooperation of the toiling and noble people of Khak-e Jabar with the Armed Forces is increasing from day to day and takes an active valuable part in exposing counterrevolutionary elements and their stores of weapons and equipment.

CTK Account

LD172337 Prague CTK in English 1831 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Kabul (CETEKA correspondent) — Afghan armed forces have launched an extensive military operation in Khahk-e Jabar district, about 30 kilometres south-east of here, aimed at destroying a strong concentration of counter-revolutionary units belonging to the subversive organization led by Gulbuddin Hikmatyar .

Khahk-e Jabar district is situated along an important mountain road linking Kabul Province with border crossings to neighbouring Pakistan. This is why it became the biggest base of counter revolutionary forces which terrorized the population with the aid of weapons supplied from Western countries and China. They destroyed villages and forced their inhabitants to join their units.

The main task of the counterrevolutionaries, numbering 1,500 was to supply weapons to smaller terrorist groups operating around the capital, whose activities have intensified lately.

The operation which started August 13 and still continues is successful. A large part of the bandits have been put out of action, others in smaller groups fled to the neighbouring Logar Province. Government forces seized five large arms depots containing several hundreds of anti-tank and anti-infantry mines, mortars, anti-aircraft weapons and rockets and a large quantity of ammunition. During the CETEKA correspondent's visit to the units in Khak-e Jabar district, helicopters have brought further large quantities of seized weapons, as well as subversive literature and documents confirming the link between the bandits and Western spy centres.

AFP: Embassy in Paris Denies Reports on Fighting

NC181015 Paris AFP in English 1007 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Paris, Aug. 18 (AFP) — The Afghan Embassy here today "categorically" denied reports that rebels had mounted the most spectacular attack so far against the capital Kabul at the weekend.

An embassy communique said: "Information about attacks on the radio television building, the Bala Hissar fort and and the residential area of Microrayon at Kabul are without foundation."

Western diplomatic sources in Kabul said all three targets were hit simultaneously by rocket and mortar fire on Saturday night [13 August]. Gunfire rang through the city.

Diplomatic cables from Kabul early Sunday described huge columns of smoke rising from the fort and unconfirmed reports said Soviet losses were "very heavy".

Karachi Describes Recent Mujahidin Activities

DRA Operation Foiled

BK171034 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] In Afghanistan, the mujahidin are reported to have foiled an attempt by the Soviet-backed Karmal forces to recapture (Guristani Safa), a subdivision headquarters of Farah Province, late last month. The Karmal forces suffered heavy losses in men and materiel during the operation. They also resorted to air attack on the area, but the mujahidin checked the advance of the Karmal forces under air cover with their swift attack. The mujahidin also captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition. Other reports say the mujahidin also attacked a military base at (Argo) in Badakhshan Province, killing a Soviet adviser and several Karmal troops.

KHAD Office Attacked

BK180848 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] In Afghanistan, the mujahidin are reported to have killed three Soviet advisers and four Karmal administration intelligence officers and to have destroyed a tank in Qandahar Province. The mujahidin attacked the KHAD office in the Dand subdivisional headquarters with rockets and grenades on 4 August, killing three Soviet advisers and four officers. The remaining officials fled in panic. The attack coincided with a meeting in the KHAD office in which the Soviet advisers and the Karmal administration's senior officials were discussing the current situation in the area.

2 Soviet Helicopters Downed

BK170636 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] According to reports received from Afghanistan, mujahidin shot down two helicopter gunships in the (Shaga) Valley of Qandahar Province on 23 July. These helicopters were trailing eight mujahidins who were on a mission in the region. The mujahidin used rockets and other weapons to shoot down the helicopters. Later, the region was heavily bombed.

There are reports of clashes between mujahidin and the Soviet-Karmal troops in the (Velayan) Valley in Baghlan Province. Another report says Soviet-Karmal troops last week carried out operations against the mujahidin near Kabul.

BAKHTAR: Tribesmen Clash With Pakistani Militia

LD160909 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0439 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Kabul, August 15, Bakhtar — Armed clashes have taken place between the Afridi tribesmen and Pakistani militia in Jamrod.

According to reports reaching here, the Afridi tribesmen wanted the release of their elders who were earlier arrested by the Pakistani militia when they invaded Afridi tribal territory in Jamrod on August 7

The number of arrested elders is 30.

The tribesmen have warned the military regime of Pakistan to immediately stop its encroachments on their free region.

PDPA's Nur Addresses Defense Ministry Activists

LD162345 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] A meeting of party activists of the Ministry of Defense and the General Staff in connection with improving party work and enhancement of the combat readiness of the Armed Forces was held this morning. The meeting was convenved according to the decision of the PDPA Central Committee's 12th plenum.

Nur Ahmad Nur, Politburo member and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Lieutenant General 'Abdol Qader, candidate Politburo member and minister of defense; and Brigadier General Mohammad Yasin Sadeqi, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

The meeting opened with a basic report concerning the work and activity of the party organizations, which was read by Brigadier General Baba Jan, candidate member of the party Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces. Six political workers, commanders, and party secretaries of the Armed Forces General Staff units and departments spoke about and confirmed the fundamental report.

In conclusion, Nur Ahmad Nur assessed the work of the meeting. He also positively assessed the work of party activists in the Ministry of National Defense and the General Staff in implementing the resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee's 12th plenum. He also drew the attention of party activists to their responsibilities. At the end of the meeting, a draft resolution of the meeting was unanimously approved.

Karmal Chairs 17 August PDPA Politburo Session

LD171844 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] The PDPA Central Committee Politburo met at the Revolutionary Council headquarters today, chaired by Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

Opening the session, Babrak Karmal presented a comprehensive report concerning the results of the official and friendly visit by the DRA's high-ranking party and state delegation to the Mongolian People's Republic.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo fully approved Babrak Karmal's report and the results of the visit by the DRA's high-ranking party and state officials to the Mongolian People's Republic. It highly assessed the results of the talks between the delegation and leaders of the two countries and also the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between Afghanistan and Mongolia and the signing of other documents. It expressed thanks for the warm welcome of the party, state, and people of Mongolia to the DRA delegation and for their profound and all-round support for the April Revolution and its new development stage and the struggle of the PDPA, state, and people of the DRA.

Karachi: Efforts To Repair Khalq-Parcham Rift Fail

BK181024 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say efforts to patch up differences between the Khalq and Parcham factions [of the People's Democratic Party] in Qandahar have failed. The Karmal administration is extremely upset by the stiff opposition of the Khalq

faction and has started efforts to remove the tension. Karmal had sent a delegation to pave the way for reconciliation which stayed in Qandahar for a couple of days. Later, the delegation returned to Kabul and submitted the report to Babrak Karmal, indicating that no progress could be made. According to the political observers, the mission had failed.

Sri Lanka's TULF Leader Expresses Willingness To Talk

BK171300 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] The Tamil United Liberation Front leader, Mr Amirthalingam, says his party is willing to take part without any precondition in the proposed talks to resolve the crisis in Sri Lanka, but there should be no precondition from President Jayewardene either. Mr Amirthalingam was addressing a crowded news conference in New Delhi this afternoon. He described India's good offices and Sri Lanka's acceptance of the offer as a significant development and said it adds credibility to any process of negotiations. But negotiations cannot make any advance if the Sri Lanka Government is unwilling to go beyond its earlier stand to resolve the problem. His party is willing to consider any reasonable alternatives that adequately meet the real grievances which led the Tamil people to demand separation.

Further Report

BK171612 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The Tamil United Liberation Front [TULF] leader, Mr Amirthalingam, says his party is willing to take part without any precondition in the proposed talks to resolve the crisis in Sri Lanka, but there should be no precondition from President Jayewardene either.

Addressing a crowded news conference in New Delhi this afternoon, he said India's initiative has brought about a qualitative change in the situation, and, therefore, the TULF is willing to enter into negotiations with the government, though earlier it had decided against doing so.

Mr Amirthalingam wanted it to be ensured that the relief materials going for the victims of the recent violence in Sri Lanka reach the affected people. He wanted the Indian high commissioner in Colombo to be involved in the disoursement of the funds from India. He assessed the death toll at well over 2,000 and the loss of property of Tamilians and other people of Indian origin at over $4 million.

Meanwhile, the Sri Lankan Government says the state of emergency extended after last month's violence will remain in force. The information minister said that the Cabinet at its meeting today noted that there has been no serious incident recently.

AFP Account

BK171359 Hong Kong AFP in English 1329 GMT 17 Aug 83

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, Aug 17 (AFP) — Tamil leader Appapillai Amirthalingan today agreed to start talks with the Sri Lankan Government but said the party would not give up its basic objective of a separate state.

Mr Amirthalingam said the Tamil United Liberation Front [TULF] stood for creation of a separate state for Tamils in Sri Lanka, but was now willing to consider "reasonable alternatives."

"But the alternatives should adequately meet the aspirations and grievances of the Tamil people which led to the demand for secession," he told a press conference after holding talks with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

He said his party was willing to return to the negotiation table, but warned that they would refuse to join in dialogue if the Sri Lankan Government insisted on any pre-condition.

The Sri Lankan Government insists that the TULF should publicly give up the demand for separation.

"We cannot give up the demand for a separate state.... we were elected on that mandate, but a stage has come now when we can consider other reasonable alternatives," he said.

He did not spell out the alternatives, but informed sources said Mrs Gandhi was instrumental in convincing the Tamil leader that he should resume a dialogue with the Sri Lankan Government.

Violence broke out in Sri Lanka last month after Tamil separatist guerrillas killed 13 government soldiers. In the orgy of violence at least 350 people, mostly Tamils, were killed.

But Mr Amirthalingam said the final death toll would be "at least 2,000 if not more."

"By agreeing to resume talks with the Sri Lankan Government, we are not giving up our basic beliefs and objective, which is the creation of a separate Tamil eelam (state)," he said.

"The process of negotiations cannot advance unless the Government of Sri Lanka is willing to go beyond its efforts hitherto made towards resolution of the real grievances and aspirations of the Tamil people."

The Tamils in Sri Lanka, who originally migrated from India, constitute about 20 percent of the island republic's population of 14 million.

Answering questions on contradictory press reports of his party's present stand, he said: "I have never taken the position that we are willing to consider an alternative within the unitary framework."

"But now if we are satisfied that a reasonable alternative would meet the aspirations of the Tamils, we would certainly recommend it to the people," he said.

Observers said the statement by Mr Amirthalingam signified a climbdown from his previous stand and said it might help to solve the Tamil issue across the negotiation table.

Mr Amirthalingam arrived here for talks with Indian leaders after Mrs Gandhi and her External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao held talks with Sri Lankan presidential envoy Hector Wilfred Jayewardene last week.

"We have, for many years, been engaged in discussions with the Sri Lankan Government, but they have proved unproductive... (now) we believe that offer of good offices by India is a significant development which adds credibility to any process of negotiation," he said.

He said he was not sure when and where the talks would start.

Mr Amirthalingam said his party was against terrorism and announced that he did not support the violent acts of the Liberation "Tigers," an underground Tamil terrorist organization which also subscribes to a separate Tamil nation.

He accused the Sri Lankan Government of inciting violence and forcing the Tamil people in other parts of the island to seek refuge in the northern Jaffna region where the Tamils are in a majority.

"By such acts, the government is, in fact, effecting a de-facto separation of the nation," he said.

Tamil Nadu Bans 'Drill, Training With Arms'
BK171003 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] In Tamil Nadu, an ordinance has been promulgated banning drill or training with arms with five or more persons. The promulgation follows the recent activities of certain militant organizations which have tended to cause feelings of alarm and insecurity among the public.

Clashes Reported in Delhi's Hauz Qazi Area
BK180308 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Prohibitory orders under Section 144 criminal procedure code have been promulgated in the Hauz Qazi area of Delhi following clashes between two groups of people last night. The deputy commissioner of police, Mr (Amod Khan), told an All-India Radio correspondent this morning that the police fired in the air and burst tear gas shells to disperse the mob. Seven persons, including four policemen, were injured and taken to hospital. Two persons have been arrested in connection with the incident.

Assam State Bans Strikes in Essential Services
BK180449 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] The Assam Government has prohibited strikes in a number of essential services under the Essential Services Maintenance Act 1981, with immediate effect. These services are all state government services, transport, distribution of gas and water, and services connected with public health and sanitation.

Press Notes Issued on 17 August Incidents

Moro Town Shooting

BK180249 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] A press note issued by the district magistrate of Nawabshah said a big unlawful crowd in Moro town yesterday opened fire on a police party without any provocation. The police then had to resort to firing in defense; the exchange of fire left one person dead and another seriously wounded.

Policemen Ambushed

BK180835 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] A press note issued by the district magistrate of Larkana said that a police party yesterday afternoon raided a village to arrest certain criminals. The criminals ambushed the police party, and nine police constables were injured by firearms. The press note added that one injured constable died in the hospital. The medical officer of (Samka) Medical College, Larkana, said the condition of two of the constables is serious while six others are out of danger.

AFP Reports Fresh Disturbances in Sind Province

BK171316 Hong Kong AFP in English 1304 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Karachi, Aug. 17 (AFP) — Fresh disturbances erupted in various towns of Sind Province, southern Pakistan, today as workers of the outlawed Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP), demonstrating against the military regime, clashed with police. Unofficial reports reaching here said Dadu town, about 270 miles (400 kms) north of Karachi, was the scene of violent clashes between police and anti-regime demonstrators. Government offices were ransacked and the town hall set on fire. A policeman was reported shot by the demonstrators. About a dozen people were injured in the clashes and more than 20 arrests made, sources said.

In Hyderabad City, 110 miles (160 kms) north of Karachi, about 3,000 people demonstrated outside the district sessions courts, chanting slogans against President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq's regime and calling for the restoration of democracy and constitutional rule. Seven demonstrators were arrested. Reports of similar demonstrations were also received from other towns of Sind, including Badin and Nawabshah.

Meanwhile, two more leaders of the Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD), Azul Rahim Baluch and Mushtaque Mirza courted arrest in Karachi on the fourth day of the civil disobedience movement launched by the MRD in the city. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, acting chief of the banned Pakistan Peoples Party, who has been moved from jail and confined to his own residence, has condemned as "barbaric" whipping sentences handed down by a military court to four PPP workers yesterday.

Wali Khan, Others Reportedly Arrested in Peshawar

BK171330 Hong Kong AFP in English 1315 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Islamabad, Aug. 17 (AFP) — The acting head of the Pakistani secular opposition, Begum Nasim Wali Khan, was arrested today on the eve of a mass demonstration in Peshawar, reliable sources said here today. Begum Wali Khan, who flew back here yesterday from London, was arrested with five leaders of the Democratic National Party (DNP), a strongly-supported party in the northwest border province of Peshawar, and which recently joined the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) coalition. Other DNP leaders went into hiding after the arrests, sources said.

The detentions came the day before the opposition movement was to hold a meeting in Peshawar to try to spread the campaign of civil disobedience launched last Sunday. The MRD protests against the military regime of General Ziaul Haq have been best supported in Sind Province, in the south, stronghold of the Pakistani People's Party, which is the main group in the coalition.

Earlier today, the MRD said that it would continue the impetus of Sunday's call for an immediate end to martial law by using the non-violent protest of courted arrest. But violent flare-ups continued today in Sind, when more public buildings were burned and scores more anti-government demonstrators arrested.

The regime has reacted vigorously. Military courts have sentenced the first batches of demonstrators to flogging and imprisonment.

The MRD, which was riven by internal dissent before Sunday's protests, has now been united by the declaration of support by the DNP. But despite its new political coherence, patchy grassroots support and the government's clampdown will probably make it difficult for the MRD to organise mass protest outside Sind Province, observers said. The MRD has also been attacked by Jama'at-Islami, Pakistan's chief religious party. Its Central Committee today condemned the secular opposition's protest as "a campaign of sabotage" and spoke in favour of Gen. Zia's plan to end martial law after elections in 1985.

Backing for Gen. Zia by religious groups has been more noticeable since the promise of a return to the ballot box and greater Islamisation of Pakistani society, observers said.

AFP: Army Called In To Quell Protests in Dadu

BK171708 Hong Kong AFP in English 1701 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Islamabad, Aug. 17 (AFP) — One person died and another was seriously injured in anti-government protests which led to the army being called into the southern town of Dadu today, officials said. Informed sources in Karachi said the two reported caualties were policemen.

They said six protestors were also injured when police charged a crowd of several thousand people who had burnt down and looted Dadu town hall. Numerous other public buildings were burnt down in the town during the fourth straight day of civil disobedience protests against President Mohammad Ziaul Haq's six-year-old military regime.

Dadu prison was also attacked by protestors. Reliable sources said about 100 prisoners, arrested during previous clashes, were released. But the authorities maintain that only one or two prisoners escaped during the incident.

The current civil disobedience campaign, launched August 14 by the broad-based Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), has caused widespread disruption in the southern Pakistani Province of Sind, where Dadu is located. Violent demonstrations were continuing in several other towns in Sind today.

Jayewardene Calls Recent Events 'Crisis of Civilization'

BK161144 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] President Jayewardene has said that the recent events in the country were not merely a crisis of politics and economics but a crisis of civilization as well. He added that we have been through a very troublesome time.

Mr Jayewardene was speaking yesterday on the occasion of the Sir James Spirit memorial lecture at the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute in Colombo. The lecture was delivered by Dr H.A.M. (Curre), professor of law at (MacWare) University, Australia.

While saying that it was too early to assess what had happened and why it happened, the president admitted that he had to take a large measure of the blame for the traumatic experience we had all gone through. He added that it was time for us to put our heads together to find out why some of these events occurred and how we could avoid them in the future. The memorial lecture was organized by the Sir James Spirit trust.

President Accepts Gandhi Proposal on Emissary

BK180207 Colombo International Service in Hindi 0130 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] The Indian prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, yesterday proposed to send Mr G. Parthasarathy, adviser on foreign affairs, as her special emissary to Sri Lanka. President Jayewardene has accepted this proposal. Mr Parthasarathy is expected to arrive in Sri Lanka very soon. Mr Parthasarathy is held in high esteem by the Indian public. Mrs Gandhi's telephone to this effect was received by the president yesterday evening when he was busy in connection with an interview to the Indian journalists at the President House. On the telephone, Mrs Gandhi expressed her desire to send Mr Parthasarathy as her special emissary to Sri Lanka. The president accepted the proposal (?instantly).

On this occasion, Mrs Gandhi enquired the president about the current situation in Sri Lanka. Mr Jayewardene told Mrs Gandhi that the situation in Sri Lanka is now under control and satisfactory.

Government Rules Out Lifting State of Emergency

BK171052 Hong Kong AFP in English 1033 GMT 17 Aug 83

[AFP prefaces item with note: "This dispatch was subject to censorship."]

[Text] Colombo, Aug. 17 (AFP) — The Sri Lankan Government today ruled out lifting a state of emergency imposed in mid-May despite a relative calm after last month's ethnic violence, a government spokesman said. Minister of State Anandatissa de Alwis said that the cabinet had met and pronounced itself satisfied with the security situation. He said that no incidents had occurred recently to cause anxiety. The state of emergency would continue for some time, but the five-hour curfew in eight districts and the four-hour curfew in Kandy would be reviewed, Mr. de Alwis said.

President Junius Jayewardene has inspected plans for the reconstruction of commercial areas of Colombo damaged in the rioting which left at least 371 people dead, mostly Tamils, and 100,000 homeless, officials said. Mr. Jayewardene said that the government takeover of property was neither expropriation or nationalisation, but a temporary measure to protect both landlords and displaced tenants. Only where state finances were needed to reconstruct an industry would the government consider taking a share, he said.

Nearly 40,000 displaced people have now reached the northern capital of Jaffna following government-organised evacuations, State Secretary Douglas Liyanage said.

Most people who fled the tea plantation areas have returned to the estates, Mr. Livanage said, adding that some 13,000 people remain in camps in Colombo.

Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) leader Appapillai Admirthalingam was due in the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu today after two rounds of talks with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and other leaders on the problems of Sri Lanka's Tamils. Mrs. Gandhi has offered to mediate to find a settlement, but insists on Sri Lankan unity while the TULF demands a separate state. Mr. Jayewardene has banned parties advocating separatism, effectively outlawing the TULF. Mr. Amirthalingham appeared to have softened his position when he said in New Delhi that the TULF was ready to negotiate with the government if a "reasonable alternative" to separatism was offered. Political sources said that TULF hardliners were angered by the shift, but they appeared to have sobered in light of Mrs. Gandhi's stated position and through fear of a new outbreak of anti-Tamil violence. The party is now trying to settle differences and form a common front, they said.

The visiting executive vice-president of the Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA), Kenneth Chamberlain, today said that Sri Lanka will host next year's annual PATA conference as scheduled despite the disturbances.

Delhi Report

BK180354 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] The Sri Lankan Government has decided to further extend the 2-month-old emergency in the country. The continuance of curfew, however, was left to the discretion of the district authorities. The law and order situation was again reviewed yesterday by the Sri Lankan Cabinet. The government has decided to bring forward a bill to amend the Constitution for the creation of a new district by bifurcating the Tamil majority district of Jaffna.

An official spokesman said in Colombo that at least 32 opposition leaders have so far been arrested. The printing presses of the three banned parties were also sealed. The government announced a prize of 50,000 rupees for information leading to the arrest of three leaders belonging to the banned leftist parties.

Police Seek Arrests of Banned Party Leaders

BK171322 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] The police have offered a reward for the arrest or any information leading to the arrest of Rohana Wijeweera, leader of Janata Vimukthi Peramuna; Vasudeva Nanayakkara of the Nava Sama Samaja Party; and (Updissa Gamanayake), also of the Janata Vimukthi Peramuna. The reward for each arrest will be 50,000 rupees. These persons are members of the proscribed political parties under the emergency regulations.

Communist Deputy Views Political Situation

PM150935 Paris Le Matin in French 5 Aug 83 p 7

[Interview with Communist Party Deputy Sarath Nuttetuwegama by Jean-Yves Huchet in Colombo — date not given]

[Text] *Le Matin*: You are a deputy representing a banned party. What does that mean?

Sarath Nuttetuwegama: There have been precedents for this here. Representatives of banned parties had nonetheless been allowed to sit in Parliament because they were still the elected representative of a constituency.

Le Matin: It is nonetheless a strange situation. Some members of the Communist Party have been arrested....

Sarath Nuttetuwegama: Yes, four people. The party secretary general, the leader of the affiliated trade union, and two Politburo members.

Le Matin: What is the Communist Party's position on the Tamil problem?

Sarath Nuttetuwegama: We regard the Tamils as a nation. But we do not advocate the creation of a separate state. That would be completely countrary to the workers' interests.

Le Matin: What do you think prompted the outbreak of the intercommunal clashes last week?

Sarath Nuttetuwegama: Some rather strange points can be highlighted. First, these clashes were able to take place despite the state of emergency which had been proclaimed much earlier. In recent weeks, other strange demonstrations of extremism, supported by thugs from some parties, had already taken place without any difficulty in a country in which people respect the law and do not demonstrate without permission or without feeling that they are "covered." Second, I would like to point out that the murders of 13 soldiers in Jaffna was given incredible publicity in the governmnet newspapers, despite censorship, and that this set off the explosion. I also wonder why the Army took 24 hours before starting to try to suppress these disturbances.

Le Matin: Are you accusing the government?

Sarath Nuttetuwegama: The accusation is that some people in very high positions gave their approval. In this case, it is absolutely ridiculous to have turned us into a scapegoat with the representatives of other parties and some foreign countries. It is nonsensical.

Le Matin: Three parties have been banned and in addition the Tamil United Liberation Front (Tamil separatist party, leader of the opposition) has announced that it will not return to Parliament: the United National Party, the party in government, will be alone, facing a tiny party.

Sarath Nuttetuwegama: The country is evolving rapidly, but in a backward direction. We are going to find ourselves in a one-party democracy. It is surprising for a country which has always professed its attachment to parliamentary democracy!

Le Matin: And this country is heading for even more serious problems, with its Tamil minority: The population shifts, which have already begun, provide grounds for wondering whether Sri Lanka will resemble Cyprus in 1 or 2 years' time....

Sarath Nuttetuwegama: Perhaps even before, in a few months' time the populations might well be separated, with a fine well-guarded border in the middle. The government no longer really knows what to do; it is not really thinking very much, while some of its members are showing cynicism. In any case, its attitude toward the Tamil problem is completely suicidal.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,430

LD171753 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Communique No 1,430 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Yesterday in the Piranshahr operational sector, exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire continued to be sporadically exchanged between our forces and the enemy. Our forces opened fire on the Saddamist mercenaries' positions and installations in the vicinity of (Kaverat), pounding part of their lines and military installations, inflicting losses and casualties on the Iraqi Ba'thist forces, and disrupting or stopping all enemy operational activities and movements.

Artillery and heavy weapons fire continued to be exchanged in the Sar Dasht border region. Our combatants' fire set two military vehicles and several trenches of Iraqi forces on fire and destroyed them.

On the Bakhtaran border fronts, the combatants of Islam continue to defend their defensive positions and areas; they opened defensive fire on enemy positions. On the Marivan operational fronts,the heroes of Islam repulsed all the Iraqi forces' operations and opened artillery and Katyusha fire on Iraqi positions and units, bringing the enemy's movements and traffic under control, preserving our forces' fire superiority, silencing the Saddamist mercenaries' fire, and inflicting losses and casualties on them. The heroes of Islam also continued to strengthen and consolidate their positions.

On the southern fronts, the combatants of Islam defended their positions and returned and silenced the Iraqi forces' fire, severely stopping the enemy's patrol operations.

In the course of the fire exchanges on the Abadan and Khoramshahr fronts, the heroes of the Gendarmerie and other combatants based in the region returned fire on the Saddamists' positions and fortifications on the other side of the Arvand rud, silencing the enemy's artillery fire, destroying a number of their slit trenches and foxholes, and killing or wounding a number of their men.

Yesterday the city of Abadan came under sporadic heavy weapons fire from the Saddamist mercenaries.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Addresses Unit Commanders

LD171122 Tehran IRNA in English 1017 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Tehran, Aug 17 IRNA — Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said here Tuesday that devotion of Islamic forces in the course of the Iraqi imposed war on Iran disturbed calculations of imperialist powers which believed that the Islamic Republic would fall into their hands with the outbreak of the war, and they would implement their vicious plots through instruction they would dictate to Saddam Husayn of Iraq.

Addressing commanders of various units of 'Thar-Allah Division which performed an outstanding role in Val Fajr-3 operations, Majlis speaker hailed their bravery and noted that had no precedent in the world.

The same fear which forced the toppled shah and his dreaded secret police, SAVAK, to flee the country, was dominating over enemies of the Islamic revolution, and international imperialism, Rafsanjani said.

But, he emphasised, this should not become a source of pride and that people should always regard themselves as a valueless entity before Almighty God.

He prayed for a good end to the Iraqi imposed war, hoping that the war would be ended simultaneously with the annihilation of the Zionists regime in the region.

Medical Team Departs for Saudi Arabia 16 August

GF171710 Tehran IRNA in English 1608 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 17 IRNA — The first group of the Iranian medical team departed for Mecca, Saudi Arabia, Tuesday night to be settled there for rendering medical services to Iranian and non-Iranian hajj pilgrims there.

Dr. Shafa'i Jandaqi, head of the group, said at Tehran's Merabad Airport that some 500 medical staff including doctors, nurses and technicians, would depart gradually for Saudi Arabia for this year's hajj rituals.

He assured the Iranian pilgrims of all necessary assistance in spite of all foreseen obstacles.

Spokesman Criticizes Liberian-Israeli Relations

GF140555 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman has commented on the statement by the Liberian foreign affairs minister on the resumption of that country's relations with the entity that has usurped Jerusalem. The Foreign Ministry spokesman described this Liberian initiative as part of the international arrogance and plots of the Zionists to (?impose) the Zionist entity and its expansionist policies on the Middle East and Africa.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman affirmed that the oppressed African peoples who suffer from a different type of racist Zionism in South Africa and have strong links with the deported Palestinian people will not permit the implementation of this conspiracy which began with the resumption of relations between Zaire and the entity that has usurped Jerusalem.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that recognition of the entity that has usurped Jerusalem or resumption of relations with

this entity is regarded as support for the occupation of Palestine, for the expulsion of thousands of Palestinians, and for the constant aggression which this entity is carrying out against the Arab Islamic territories; it should be denounced.

He refuted the Liberian foreign affairs minister's claims, saying that any step toward strengthening the Zionist entity which is usurping Jerusalem will not achieve peace and security in the Middle east region and that the basic solution to the problems of all Islamic and oppressed peoples is to isolate the entity that is usurping Jerusalem in order to totally liquidate it.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Speaks on Tudeh Party's 'Lost Face'

LD171128 Tehran IRNA in English 1029 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Tehran aug 17 (IRNA)— Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said in a meeting Tuesday with the head of the Islamic tablighat (efforts to make Islam better understood) organisation high council as well as its officials in various provinces that the superpowers had hidden many facts about the Islamic revolution of Iran from their people despite the efforts of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the superpower propaganda caused many deviate ones to actually fight against those honest individuals in the Islamic Republic who aimed at saving those deviate ones.

Rafsanjani added that the confessions of those Munafiqin members who had repented, was certainly a fruit of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

Speaking on the reason the Tudeh Party heads also lost face, the speaker said they had no other alternative but losing their insistence on their ideology, in the face of the faith and the sacrifices of our combatants at the fronts and those of the deprived behind the fronts and the humane behaviour of our judges and their just judgements, hence they confessed that they have been wrong all this time, something that the arrogant world of the superpowers is not willing to tell the people of the world.

The speaker said that the government had succeeded in conquering mans [as received] economic fronts such as preparing the first five-year plan of the Islamic Republic.

He said it was a miracle for the Iranian nation to plan for its next 20 years while it was entangled amid such problems and a war.

In conclusion, the speaker said that the Iranian independent foreign policy was a nightmare for the superpowers.

NVOI Cites Al-Qadhdhafi's Letter to Iranian Leadership

TA161540 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Protest of Steadfastness Front Member-Countries at Islamic Republic Government's Policy of Terror"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The cowardly and wild onslaught and offensive by the rightwing Islamic Government of Iran against the true revolutionary forces, which without doubt is a prelude to the establishment of a dictatorial government, has aroused great concern not only in our society but in international social and political circles as well.

In the past, we brought to the attention of the dear compatriots reports about these anxieties and large-scale protests by the friends of the Iranian nation's popular and anti-imperialist revolution over the repressive situation brought about by the rightists and the capitulationists in the Islamic Government. Now it is appropriate for you to know that leaders of the Steadfastness Front countries also, including Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of Libya, have expressed concern at the situation brought about by the rightists in Iran.

Mr al-Qadhdhafi, in a letter addressed to the leader of the Islamic Republic, which was recently sent to Tehran, requested him to personally intervene in the course of events which could conclude to the benefit of imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism. In his letter, Al-Qadhdhafi added that the present situation will cause the undermining of progressive forces in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi rightly stressed: We fear that certain forces are behind these events; they have a hostile stance toward the Iranian Revolution and are striving to undermine progressive forces that were at the side of the revolution in the determining stages.

The Islamic Republic of Iran's rightist officials and their propaganda organizations ignored this friendly warning by Mr al-Qadhdhafi and said nothing at all to the people in this respect.

Al-Qadhdhafi's letter, and certainly other letters and messages sent by the friends of the Iranian nation's revolution to the leadership of the Islamic Republic of Iran, because of their affection for the Iranian Revolution, is an indication that all true friends of the Iranian Revolution in the international arena are justly concerned at the Islamic Republic of Iran's trend to the right and at the cowardly onslaught by the rightists against the true revolutionary forces, foremost the Iranian Tudeh Party.

Needless to say, those who in the Islamic Government have grasped sensitive and key posts in their hands, and by suppressing Iran's revolutionary forces, are returning the country to the Aryamehri era and to imperialist subjugation. They are not concerned with the Iranian's nation's protest and the anxiety of the Iranian Revolution's foreign friends; what is important for them is to carry out and implement U.S. imperialism's plan and directive.

Following the above letter to the Iranian leadership, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, in an interview with *Le Monde Diplomatique* weekly, once again underscored his protest at the persecution of the Iranian Tudeh Party by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In response to a question by the correspondent of this French weekly about the existence of some differences of views between Libya and Iran, especially over the Iranian Tudeh Party, confirming these differences of views, Al-Qadhdhafi said: The suppression of progressive forces in any country worries me and for this reason too I request that an end be put to the suppression of these forces.

It must be stated that throughout the entire world, parties, organizations, and outstanding progressive and social figures are strongly protesting the fascist onslaught by the Islamic Government's rightists against the true revolutionary forces and, in fact,against the Iranian nation's revolutionary gains and are demanding an end to the persecution, arrest, and torture of these popular forces.

The brutal, terrorist, and fascist onslaught by the Islamic Government's rightists who believe that by crushing the true revolutionary forces a voice of protest will no longer rise in Iran has exposed the Islamic Government, both in Iran and the world as an enforcer of inquisition and terror and as the foe of freedom. Our nation is realizing this bitter reality ever more, withdraws its confidence from a government that is in the service of the arrogant, and seeks its salvation in unity and in struggle for reviving the gains of its popular and anti-imperialist revolution.

UN Delegate Supports Libya, Condemns U.S. Over Chad

LD161457 Tehran IRNA in English 0954 GMT 16 Aug 83

["Iran Backs Libya on Chad Issue" — IRNA headine]

[Text] Washington, Aug. 16 IRNA —Chad-Libya confrontation was in fact a family dispute which should be solved in the family gathering of African states, Islamic Republic's envoy at the United Nations Seyed Rajaie-Khorassani said Friday. He noted that what was happening in Chad was the effects of a more fundamental problem of which many African and Latin American nations were suffering.

Outlining Iran's stance -vis-a-vis recent clashes in Chad in a speech at the U.N. Secruity Council, Rajaie-Khorassani stressed that the dispatch of forces to Chad by a number of countries, a measure in support of the government but against the people, would create the doubt that the present government there had of a legal nature.[sentence as received] He expressed concern over the presence of France in the house as the head of the session, and the United States as a permanent member enjoying the veto power, adding that if the council intended to hold a rational meeting France and the U.S. may be (?allowed) to attend the meeting as an observer.

Pointing to the aggressive role of international imperialism, headed by the U.S. in Africa and Latin America, Rajaei-Khorassani said that what was attracting the attention of any observer about these two regions was that the most deprived peoples of the world [words indistinct] in the richest continents of the globe due to the conspiracies of Western states.

The United States, he added, was omnipresent in its military manoeuvres in Honduas, El Salvador, Somalia and Sudan, in its delivery of (?AWACS) to Saudi Arabia and North Africa, in its support for the Zionists in Palestine, and of course, in the Security Council.

Rajaei-Khorassani noted that the United States was facing a complicated situation since its foreign policy forced it to be present everywhere and at the same time it had realised that soon events would go against it.

Therefore, he said, the United States would call on its allies to be further present in the scene of every crimes, and in Chad it had well utilised forces of some "legal" countries to preserve the "legal" regime in Chad thus concealing its true nature of accusing Libya in the same manner it accused Nicaragua in Latin America.

The reason was quite clear since rich radioactive resources in Chad could have been good impetus for the United States and France not to easily leave this blessed land free, Iran's U.N. envoy said.

The struggle of the oppressed people throughout the world against imperialism was taking its natural trend and Chad was a small example of it, Rajaie-Khorassani stressed, adding that all attempts against liberation-seeking movements, especially those against the cry of "God is great," were deemed to failure.

But, he said, the United States and its allies would reach this conclusion when it would be too late.

Commenting on U.S. resort to other means, such as possible threats by the Soviet Union to divert public opinion, Rajaei-Khorassani said that this was a new move for the U.S. to justify its illegal acts. [sentence as received] He added that people were vigilant enough not to be entrapped by communism after being liberated from the claws of imperialism.

He urged the American war seekers to leave the region without any condition, emphasing that this part of the world did not belong to them and they should withdraw the area in the same way that Soviets should evacuate Afghanistan.

This century was an era of the victory of the oppressed over the oppressors Rajaie-Khorassani said, and the U.S. foreign policy, pioneering imperialism, caused all present difficulties.

He prayed for a change in the structure of the Security Council, deploring that the council was not powerful enough to condemn U.S. foreign policy in interference.

Announcing Iran's support for Libya's struggle against imperialism, the Iranian official said that forces of imperialism, led by the United States, had never backed a humanistic freedom-seeking movement of a revolutionary regime of a small independent country.

Opposition of these diabolic forces with Libya and people of the region was an indication of anti-imperialistic stance of people there, he said, adding that this was enough for all the oppressed throughout the world to stand beside Libya.

He called on the Security Council to denounce U.S. provocative measure against Libya and the danger from the United States which was threatening Libya's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

President Khamene'i Addresses Education Officials

LD172115 Tehran IRNA in English 1929 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Tehran, Aug 17, IRNA — Pointing to the role of education in the Islamic Republic, President 'Ali Khamene'i said that the enemies have sought to suppress the Islamic Republic, economically, politically, militarily and culturally. If the Iranian people yielded to the enemy culturally, then the enemy need not impose economic and military pressures in order to dominate the nation, the president said.

President Khamene'i addressing officials of the education department throughout the country including Minister 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh and deputies from that ministry who called on him Wednesday further added that should the peoples lose their enthusiasm in the Islamic revolution and should their faith in the principles of the revolution diminish then the United States would not need to make any investment for exterminating this revolution.

Continuing his address, President Khamene'i pointed to the stunning blows dealt on the U.S. by the Islamic revolution and added that the thrust and advances made by the Islamic revolution which are listed in chronicles of contemporary revolutions are incomparable with other revolutions. He said those countries which have made revolutions are still influenced by the colonial policies of their past regimes but, Khamene'i added, in Iran all practices of the past regime have been wiped out.

President Khamene'i in his address stated that if the U.S. were convinced that it could manipulate the educational framework in Iran in such a way that all vestiges of the Islamic culture would be totally effaced, then it (U.S.) would not have taken the trouble of imposing economic embargoes and sanctions against the Islamic Republic.

Since the expansionist East and West are poised to confront Islam which embodies truth, virtue and faith, insight about the holy Koran and Islamic tenet coupled with faith would guarantee protection of the Islamic revolution against these expansionist powers he said.

President Khamene'i concluding stated that the world expansionists and the plot makers abroad and their wretched internal lackeys should know that the Islamic faith which has been instilled in the nation makes it impossible for any plots and treasons to be successful.

Reportage on Ayatollah Montazeri's Activities

Talks With Clergy, Envoys, Tabrizi

LD131353 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] The graduate clergy of the higher school of educational and judicial science of the Qom religious seminary and Iranian ambassadors to countries of Asia and Oceania had talks with Grand Ayatollah Montazeri in Qom yesterday. During the meeting, he thanked the graduate clergy and the ambassadors of the Islamic Republic of Iran for accepting the responsibility of serving Islam and the revolution:

May our clerical brethren pay attention to the fact that the public's expectations of them are great. All your words and deeds are equated with Islam and the clergy and a correct attitude shown by the gentlemen present toward the people could act as a magnet to attract them further to Islam and the clergy. Whereas, if you were to adopt a self-centered attitude and imagine that others should obey you without a murmur, that would culminate in your downfall in society. You would lose the affection of the people and your action would give rise to pessimism among the people toward Islam, the revolution, and the clergy. This is a mortal sin.

He then emphasized: Clergymen being dispatched to educational and training departments and higher educational centers, strengthened with Islamic morals and humility, should impart power and greatness to Islam and the clergy and inspire people to have greater interests in Islam. They should avoid bragging, which comes easy to others.

Grand Ayatollah Montazeri also asked the clergy being dispatched to various parts of the country, wherever they may serve, to strive to maintain their links with books, studying, and canonical studies, to study deeply as far as possible the scientific, intellectual, and exegetic problems of young people, and to reply to the people's queries. Should they be in doubt, they should openly say that they do not know, since not knowing is no cause for disgrace. According to the well known saying, not knowing is half the knowledge. What is cause for disgrace and reprehensible is a man who does not know something, or is in doubt about it, but who entertains pretensions to knowledge and being a scholar.

Grand Ayatollah Montazeri then addressed the ambassadors of the Islamic Republic of Iran: You esteemed gentlemen should fully understand your diplomatic positions as you are now the ambassadors of Islam and the revolution abroad. People's expectations of you are quite different from those during the shah's era. In your dealings with young students, who definitely expect much from you, strive to reach agreement. If you cannot satisfy their demands, at least show some sympathy toward them, lest they lose heart and fall into the snares of counterrevolution.

He said: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should by all means give you the necessary tools to enable you to expound to the nations and the duped individuals the just positions of the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran. As for the dissemination of lies and information in certain subservient foreign newspapers, you should deal with firmness and decisiveness with the responsible officials in the country to which you are assigned and draw their attention to their ugly deeds and actions.

According to the same report, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Hoseyn Musavi Tabrizi, the revolution's prosecutor general, yesterday met and had talks with Ayatollah Montazeri, who gave him guidelines for the prosecutor's offices, convicted and unconvicted prisoners, and the investigations of those whose imprisonment is unnecessary according to Muslim law.

Meetings With Taheri, Reza'i

LD142045 Tehran IRNA in English 1925 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] Qom, Aug. 14. IRNA — Ayatollah Montazeri said Saturday that the recent brutal action of Saddam and his missile attack upon Andimeshk (on Saturday which claimed the lives of more than 32 and wounded more than 200) makes our combatants more determined than before for continuing their holy struggle.

Speaking in separate meetings with Ayatollah Taheri, leader of Friday prayers of Isfahan and imam's representative there, and Mohsen Reza'i, commander of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps here, the prominent theologian also talked about the positive effects of recent victories of Islamic defenders inside Iraqi territory and destruction of Saddam's moral and military balance.

Ayatollah Montazeri concluded by saying that the nation should get ready for ending this sedition and eliminating the roots of corruption and war in the region and that they should hasten towards the battlefronts.

He warned that the recent procedure of Saddam in his attack upon cities and innocent civilians indicated his weakness and defeat in the battle scene.

Radio Iran Views 'Purge' of Government Officials

GF171758 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, the illegal premier, has announced the beginning of the purge of government officials. The report we have received indicates that a group of executive officials, including ministers, vice ministers, directors general, provincial governors general, directors of government departments, provincial governors, and district governors, will be removed.

Although the illegal premier has not mentioned which ministers and officials will be removed, it is being said that the minister of education and training, the interior minister, and the minister for revolution guards, have been asked to submit their resignations to the head of the government. A well-informed source has said that the minister of education and training has asked President Khamene'i not to remove him.

It has also been reported by republican sources within the Islamic Republic that the prosecutor general on government orders has posted officials in several ministries in order to prepare files on persons working in the ministries and departments who oppose the clerical rule doctrine.

Tabataba'i Reportedly Being Kept Under Guard

GF171814 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] The residence of Ayatollah Tabataba'i Qomi in Mashhad is under heavy guard. Our correspondent in a report has said that with the approach of the anniversary of the birth of Imam Reza, peace be upon him, and for the purpose of preventing antigovernment demonstrations, large numbers of revolution guards from various cities in Khorasan were sent to Mashhad. Officials of the Khomeyni regime are afraid that the followers and supporters of His Eminent Ayatollah Tabataba'i Qomi in the coming days will launch demonstrations to protest his being kept under guard and his virtual arrest.

In the past few days, various officials of the general governorate, the governor general, and the superintendent of the holy shrine visited Jamaran and reported to Khomeyni on the unrest in Mashhad and the likelihood of demonstration in this city in support of His Eminence Ayatollah Tabataba'i Qomi.

Prime Minister Presents 5-year Plan to Majlis

LD162333 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Speech by Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, presenting Iran's first 5-year plan to Majlis on 16 August — recorded]

[Excerpts] One of my most important undertakings before the honorable members of the Majlis was when I attended the Majlis for the first time and emphasized planning — long-term as well as short-term planning. At a time when the country's executive organisations had suffered severe damage, this seemed to be highly difficult. In practice, measures to formulate plans proved to be much more difficult than they had appeared in the beginning. Pehaps measures to formulate a 5-year plan, coupled with a look at the country's cultural, social, and economic forecasts for the next 20 years, were the most difficult responsibilities facing the government during its entire tenure.

This difficulty stemmed primarily from the opposition of scattered (?factions) within the society and the executive set. These people questioned the need for and usefulness of planning. Obviously, in the midst of all these there was also a dangerous mentality that believed that before the reappearance and emergence of the hiden imam, Imam Mahdi, no organized and planned measure could be in the interests of or useful to the nation. Under various pretexts, this line of thought, the claims of which were substantiated by resorting to illogical reasoning, kept negating any planning. It would not refrain from spreading rumors and levelling accusations in order to achieve this.

This group kept wittingly or unwittingly moving along a line that served the interests of America and oppressive powers and was against the interests of the multitudes of Muslims by condemning any formulation of plans as an American step. Never- theless, despite this unfavorable climate our brothers launched this movement and started one of the most extensive and important activities in the executive system of the Islamic Republic.

In determining the long-term objectives, two points were of immense importance to us: 1--recognizing existing and inherited massive problems that we have been left by the former satanic regime. A certain part of the Islamic Republic's plans and efforts must be devoted to eliminating these problems; 2--presenting a general picture of the future that the rest of the plans should to be formulated to realize. In view of these points, a

general 20-year horizon was drawn up. The objectives of the first 5-year plan were formulated within this framework. As new information was obtained, the plan was modified. The salient points worth considering with regard to this long-term picture are:

Should the rate of population growth continue, the country's population is expected to reach 74.3 million by 1381 [2003]. Of this population, 15.1 million will constitute the school-going sector, ranging between the ages of 6 to 13. According to Articles 3 and 33 of the Constitution, all of them must be provided educational facilities. Having said that, the country's educational system in the year 1381 should enjoy the extensive coverage and appropriate quality suitable for an Islamic society in order to provide educational services throughout the country.

Of the total population in the year 1381, 39.8 million will be between the ages of 15 to 64. According to Clause 2 of the Constitution, and in order to achieve full employment, productive employment must be created for 21.4 million of this group. This makes it necessary for the country's economy to reach sufficient growth by the end of the next two decades to be able to absorb that much manpower. The country's population in the next 20 years will comprise nearly 15 million families.

Considering Article 43 of the Constitution, to the effect that facilities must be provided for everyone to form a family and that each family must be provided with a suitable housing unit, in the year 1381 nearly 15 million housing units will be required. In order to achieve this, more than 9 million housing units must be created within the next 20 years.

As for the increase in GNP, it seems that in the next 20 years the country's economy should have potential growth of seven percent per annum. In this case the gross domestic product [GDP] should grow from 8.8 trillion rials in 1361 [1982-1983] to 34 trillion rials in 1381. This means that the general objective of the country's economic plans should be to quadruple the GDP. Under such circumstances, considering the population growth, the per capita GDP will increase from the present 220,000 rials to 460,000 rials, that is, it will double during this period.

As for [word indistinct], the following (?factors) have been taken into account:

1. Considering the Islamic Republic's just stance, the unity of the world-devouring hegemonists, and the strategic sensitivity of the region, it is inevitable that attention be paid to the defense industry. Consequently, it is necessary to provide for growth in defense industry, particularly (?relative) growth, to enable it to manufacture the required equipment for self-defense at home. We realize the importance of the issue of security more realistically now than in any other era.

Productive Sector

Agriculture

Self-sufficiency in production of foodstuffs is one of the main objectives of the agricultural sector. The country has the soil, water, and energy we need to free ourselves from dependence and fulfill [word indistinct]. At the beginning, we did not believe this. But we can reach this objective by relying on Almighty God and using a suitable production plan, proper management, and the existing capabilities and [word indistinct]. The objectives set for production in the agricultural sector in the (?first 5-year plan) are:

1. Reaching self-sufficiency in producing essential agricultural products, namely, foodstuffs and the raw agricultural products needed for our country's industry;

2. Increasing farmers' incomes and improving their living standards and establishing a [words indistinct] between cities and villages;

3. Increasing (?job opportunities) and thus eliminating the existing unemployment.

The following measures will be taken to fulfill the above-mentioned objectives during the first plan: In order to prevent wastage in soil and water resources and take desireable advantage of potential and existing soil and water resources, it has been forecast that, in all, 18 billion cubic meters of water will be put at the disposal of the agricultural sector under this plan. In addition, 3.4 billion cubic meters will be saved by implementing infrastructural soil and water programs. Thus, 1.5 million hectares of land will be improved and 900,000 hectares of land will be added to farm lands. One of these plans, which was implemented near Varamin, was inspected recently and, God willing, will add 30,000 hectares to the farm lands under the 5-year plan. Another 30,000 hectares will be reclaimed. All in all, 580,000 hectares of new farm land will be created by the new infrastructural soil and water programs in this plan.

At the same time [words indistinct] during the plan, 12.3 million cubic meters of timber will be taken from the forests in the north of the country. In general, 3 million cubic meters of timber will be produced by the end of the plan. Vegetable [word indistinct] production will increase from 10 million tons in the current year to 18 million tons at the end of the plan. In this plan 102 million hectares of the country's forests and grazing land will be protected. Plants suitable for grazing and animal feed will be planted in 2.25 million hectares of grazing lands and less productive paddy fields and 3.5 million hectares of country's grazing land will be reclaimed.

A project to (?reclaim) land will be implemented on 8.7 million hectares of land in order to safeguard the country's soil. In addition, part of the active quicksand will be stabilized by planting saplings. To increase products, farm land will be increased to 1.05 million hectares by increasing the rates of production [words indistinct] in the present plan. [Words indistinct] It has been forecast that by providing for and supplying agricultural institutions and taking steps to improve irrigation, farming, and technical services the rate of production per hectare under this plan will be more than double the amount at present.

The following will be done in order to increse animal products by expanding animal husbandry: The rate of fatality in animals will be decreased from the present 10 percent to 2 percent. Ten percent is a very high percentage. The production of red meat

will be increased from the present 470,000 tons to 615,000 tons by the end of 1366 [1987]. Considering the consumption rate of 15 kg per person per year, red meat imports will be reduced to about 79,000 tons by the end of the plan. Production of chicken will be increased from 263,000 tons to 320,000 tons. Egg production will reach 259,000 tons from 223,000 tons. We will achieve self-sufficiency in these last two fields. Milk and dairy products will be increased to 4.03 million tons from 3.4 million tons.

Proper use will be made of fishing in the Caspian Sea, Persian Gulf, Oman Sea, and internal lakes. Among other objectives, the plan calls for taking advantage of fish farms. Under this plan, fishing will increase from 58,500 tons in the current year to 272,000 tons. Shrimp production will be left at present level because of a reduction in sources and the need to protect different kinds of shrimp.

The specialized personnel needed for the agricultural sector will be trained by providing training, continuously improving the level of expertise of farmers and peasants, and expanding and promoting suitable farming methods.

Overall goverrnment investment rate in agricultural sector will be increased to about 76 billion rials in the first plan. Private investment in this sector is forecast to amount to 1.375 trillion rials.

Water

Principally, tapping water resources, supplying the water needed by various sectors, and producing hydroelectric energy:—The technical objective to be (?fulfillled) in the first plan, with the Almighty's blessing, is to provide the installations needed to accommodate 20.762 billion cubic meters of water from surface and underground sources; 15.945 billion cubic meters of which will be used for farming; and 1.828 billion cubic meters of which will be used for industrial and urban purposes.

Industrial Sector

This sector plays an important role in providing for the essential needs of society, like food, clothing, and housing. It can also be mentioned in connection with complementary agricultural industries. Objectives in the industrial sector are:

The plan's objectives in connection with production of foodstuffs like flour, sugar, vegetable oil, and (?animal feed) is to increase production from about 7.5 million tons in the year 1361 to 10 million tons in 1366. The objective is to increase the production of various kinds of textiles, including natural and man-made from 600 million meters of textiles in the year 1361 to 900 million metres in 1366.

Production of construction material: Cement production will increase from 10.5 million tons in 1361 to 39 million tons in the final year of the plan.

Heavy Industries Sector

This sector is mainly responsible for building goods and machinery. It is the fundamental and basic industries that can prepare the ground for the country's industrial independence. The main technological objectives of the heavy industries sector in the first plan include:

1. Increasing the level of production in existing units;

2. [Word indistinct] new capacity to build about 800 thousand spare parts for various vehicles — for example, gear box, differential, and [word indistinct] — in order to increase the rate of domestic production in car industry;

3. Creating new capacity to build about 500,000 [word indistinct] engines per year;

4. Creating new capacity to build 40,000 tons of industrial machinery per year;

5. Creating capacity to produce about 1.4 million tons of various kinds of rolled goods by increasing the capacity of existing production units and building new ones;

6. Creating capacity to produce about 300,000 tons of various cast and forged products;

7. Creating about 120,000 tons capacity per year in heavy metal industries and (?improving) factory conditions.

Mining Sector

Considering your objective, which is to achieve economic independence and eliminate our domestic industries' dependence on imported raw materials, the first plan greatly emphasizes the expansion of mines and building our industries on existing mining products. The main (?technological) objectives that this sector is to meet, God willing, are:

1. Supplying 3.3 million tons of coal and 1.7 million tons of coke from domestic sources and improving production rates to about 8.5 million tons per year;

2. Supplying about 2 million tons of iron ore per year, improving domestic production rates to 7.3 million tons per year, and supplying (?1.9) million tons of graded iron ore;

3. Producing 500,000 tons of high grade lead (?ore) and 90,000 tons of high grade zinc (?ore) per year, the preliminary stages of which have already begun;

5. Increasing the production capacity for lead and zinc (?ore) from [word indistinct] and 110,000 tons to 80,000 tons and 200,000 tons per year;

6. Producing about 15 million tons of copper ore per year with a purity rate of one percent from Sar Cheshmeh copper mine;

7. Producing construction material [passage indistinct];

8. Taking important steps to locate mines, including production of a geological map for the country. In this connection, our main allies are our specialized forces.

Metals

The technical aims in the metals section in the first plan are:

1. Increasing the country's steel production from 760,000 tons in 1361 to 3.3 million tons in 1366. This will be accomplished through starting-up new plants having a capacity of 1.7 million tons and increasing the capacity of existing plants by 650,000 tons.

2. Regarding the production of (?nonferrous) metals, the aim of the plan is to increase aluminium production from around 30,000 tons in 1361 to 120,000 tons in 1366. Copper production will be increased from 30,000 tons in 1361 to 145,000 tons in 1366.

3. Regarding production of lead and zinc, the existing projects, the (?40,000)-ton lead plant and the 60,000-ton zinc plant, will be commissioned in 1366.

Petrochemical Sector

Considering the country's oil and gas resources, which are the most important raw materials required in the petrochemical industry, the expansion of this industry is one of the most suitable ways to expand the country's industrial production (?for the purpose of) self-sufficiency. During the next 5 years, the Bandar-e Imam Khomeyni petrochemical complex will be completed and started up and the Shiraz petrochemical complex [words indistinct] will be expanded. We will also start another big project adjacent to the [name indistinct] refinery, and another five (?plants) [words indistinct] have been planned.

The aims of these sectors are:

Electricity:

[Words indistinct] of powerplants, with an average annual growth of 9 percent, will be increased from the present level of about 10,000 [MW] to about 13,000 MW by the end of the plan. With an average annual growth of 10 percent, electricity production will be increased from 26 million KW in 1361 to about 58 billion KW in 1366.

Oil and Gas:

The country's known crude oil resources that can be extracted [words indistinct] are estimated at about 42 billion barrels. [Words indistinct] are estimated at 59 billion barrels [words indistinct]. Important aims in the oil section are:

1. Constructing the [name indistinct] refinery, which will have a capacity of 250,000 barrels per day and is in progress. This refinery will be constructed near Arak and [word indistinct] Esfahan refinery.

2. Constructing a lubricating oil production plant adjacent to Esfahan refinery. It will have a capacity of about 200,000 cubic meters per annum for domestic use.

3. Preventing the burning of petroleum gases and supplying gas [words indistinct] for domestic use and feeding the Bandar-e Imam Khomeyni petrochemical complex and the (?Razi) petrochemical plant — (?the one in Shiraz, not in Qom).

4. [Word indistinct] the project for [words indistinct] for domestic fuel consumption and replacing [word indistinct] gases, which will be [word indistinct] in fuel tanks in the future.

According to information at hand, after the Soviet Union, Iran has the (?largest) known natural gas reserves — about 14 (?trillion) cubic metres [words indistinct]. But the country's gas production constitutes only 0.5 percent of the world's gas production.

Roads and Transport Sector

The Aims of this sector are:

1. Constructing about 30,000 km of rural roads, about 350 km of freeways [words indistinct] and resurfacing about (?17,750) km of the country's roads;

2. (?For the railway), the aim is to transport 5 million tons of goods and (?8.9) million passengers. To achieve this goal and overcome existing bottlenecks, 1,302 km of track will be laid [words indistinct].

The plans for the ports aim at completing the projects that are being implemented [words indistinct], constructing a number of small, [words indistinct] ports, and (?fishing) on the country's southern coasts.

The plan for the airports aims at increasing the number of and (?improving) the country's operational airports, most of which are in the deprived areas. The country's aviation capacity will be increased so that 5.29 million passengers will be transported on domestic flights and (?58,000) on international flights in 1366.

Communication Sector

Communication is one of the most important means of contact and economic and social development. This sector's technical aims in the first plan are:

1. Increasing Iranian communications plants' production of telephone lines from (?150,000 lines) in the current year to about 200,000 (?lines) per year from 1364 onwards;

2. Increasing the country's [word indistinct] channels from about 17,000 channels at present to 71,000 by the end of the first plan;

3. Increasing the number of rural areas possessing communications (?facilities) from 1,000 villages in 1361 to 4,600 in 1366;

4. Increasing the number of public telephones from 1,500 in 1361 to 6,500 in 1366;

5. Increasing the number of telephone subscribers from 1.9 million at present to about 2 million by the end of the first plan;

6. Increasing the number of international channels from [number indistinct] at present to 1,190 channels by the end of the first plan;

7. Increasing the number of urban and rural areas possessing telegraph facilities to 2,100 in the first plan.

Postal Sector

Post is the cheapest and (?oldest) means of communication [words indistinct]. The (?quantiative) aims of this section are:

1. Increasing postal services to cover 50 percent of (?residential areas) and 75 of the country's rural population;

2. Reducing the period required for postal services in cities from the present average of 48 hours to 12 hours, which is suitable. [Words indistinct] between provinces the present period of 96 hours will be reduced to 24 hours, which is suitable. For the remotest urban and rural parts the present period of 12 days will be reduced to a suitable period of 72 hours;

3. Increasing postal services so that by the end of the first plan there will be a postal unit for every 20,000 city-dwellers.

4. Creating about 325 urban post offices, about 723 rural post offices and 4,126 branches in rural points and obtaining and installing 26,739 post boxes in urban and rural areas.

Housing Sector

Since it is not possible to improve the quality of housing and overcome housing shortages all at once, in the initial stages of the long-term plan the general aim is to provide the minimum requirements for needy families.

The main objective of the housing section in the first plan is to build about 2 million houses [words indistinct] and demolish and rebuild old building, which will cover about 12 percent of the present shortage. Thus, about 400,000 houses will be rebuilt during the plan. We recall that about 200,000 houses were built by the government sector, revolution institutes, and the private sector in 1361.

Total investments in all the above-mentioned sectors will come from government and nongovernment sources during the first plan. The government will use its monetary, fiscal, and credit machinery and other policies of encouragement to attract investments from nongovernment sources in the agricultural, industrial, and construction fields. As is clearly established by the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, government investments are primarily confined to the heavy industries, the extraction of minerals, infrastructural investments — including the creation of harbors, airports, roads, and railways — the production and transmission of power, the extraction and distribution of (?coal), the oil industry, and the main petrochemical industries. Similarly, the main investments in the area of such cultural and social service as education and training, health, and treatment would be carried out by the government.

The implementation of all the envisaged plans and the fruitfulness of the investments are dependent on hidden divine assistance. The people's help and cooperation will also play a worthy role toward that end. Muslims throughout Islamic history have been active and have taken the initiative in setting up schools, hospitals, and religious seminaries.

The compilation of the plan book and the studies and investigations carried out to work out the plan, apart from heightening the awareness of the specialists, decisionmakers, and the country's responsible officials with regard to the strong and weak points of the economic and social measures, have delineated certain definite issues and have determined the direction of the measures. They are also notable for having pointed out a great many bottlenecks and difficulties and showing the movement how to remove them. Naturally, pointing out these bottlenecks makes it possible to plan thoroughly the appropriate actions for their removal.

Here we will deal briefly with some of the problems highlighted by the compilation of the plan and the necessary steps for removing the bottlenecks to which we referred.

One of the shortages which became obvious in this planning is the paucity of needed information and statistics. Of course, this does not mean that the necessary information was not sufficiently available. The various chapters of the plan book confirm the fact that ample information and statistics were drawn upon in a timely manner.

For this reason it was decided to carry out the planning by relying on the existing statistics. As a result, further statistics and information obtained during the compilation of the plan book were much better and more extensive than those which seemed to be at our disposal as we began the planning. Moreover, a great many of the trends and directions adopted to set up a statistical system and the quality of statistics needs and the statistical information system and the [two words indistinct] of the country became clear during the compilation of the plan, and so requirements were specified.

Activities and planning have also taken place in a great many of these fields during the past few months, including the working out of the statistical system of the Islamic Republic of Iran which has been presented as a draft bill to the Islamic Consultative Assembly. The project for a public census, [word indistinct] and housing, which will be carried out with the help of the Almighty in the year 1363 [next Iranian year beginning on 21 March 1984], has been worked out.

One of the points which became clear in all government measures in compiling plans and comparing the country's needs and [word indistinct] was awareness of the bottlenecks, which the government found in its executive organization and should deal with seriously. And, of course, in the first plan certain steps are envisaged for removing these bottlenecks.

In conclusion, I would like to draw the attention of the right honorable deputies to the fact that planning is a never ending process. The plan presented today is the product of human thought and efforts and naturally cannot escape some criticism. Close observation and active participation by the right honorable deputies of the great Iranian nation will contribute to this plan, the first experiment by the Islamic Republic of Iran. On the other

hand, according to the country's planning system after 2 years the sum total of the activities which culminated in compiling this plan will be repeated, utilizing (?criticisms) and [word indistinct]. By utilizing the experience gained and with more manpower, accurate statistics and information, and by evaluating the way this plan functions during the first 2 years of its implementation, we will be able to correct the direction of the plan if there are any shortcomings,that is, in 2 years' time we must carry out a complete evaluation of this plan utilizing the experience of that period, and it is quite possible that some overall changes may be introduced.

This plan will pass one of its development phases in the Islamic Consultative Assembly, with the assistance of the right honorable deputies. I beseech God Almighty to grant success to the right honorable deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly. Peace and God's mercy and blessing be upon you.